Panchayats at the intermediate level may not be constituted in States having a population less than twenty lakhs. Vide Article 243 N the States/ UTs are required to amend their existing legislation within one year from the date of the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 coming into force. Accordingly, this has to be completed before 24th April, 1994. After this, the State Governments/UT Administrations would have to take necessary action to implement the provisions of their state legislation.

गुजरात में ग्रामीण और आदिवासी युवकों को रोजगार संबंधी प्रशिक्षण

609. **श्री गोपाल सिंह जी. सोलंकी:** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या गुजरात में पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान ग्रामीण तथा आदिवासी युवकों को रोजगार संबंधी प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए जिले-वार निर्धारित किये गये लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर लिये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) इस योजना के क्रियान्वयन के लिए वर्ष 1991-92, 1992-93 तथा 1993-94 में आज तक वर्ष-वार कितनी धनराशि दी गई है; और

(ङ) वर्ष 1993-94 के लिए कितना लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था तथा इस संबंध में अब तक यह लक्ष्य किस सीमा तक प्राप्त कर लिया गया है?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय (ग्रामीण विकास विभाग) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री उत्तम भाई पटेल): (क) से (ङ) भारत सरकार द्वारा ग्रामीण युवा स्वरोजगार प्रशिक्षण योजना (ट्राइसेम) के अंतर्गत लक्ष्य राज्यवार निर्धारित किए जाते हैं न कि जिलावार। योजना में यह निर्धारित किया गया है कि प्रशिक्षित युवाओं में कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत युवा अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति समुदायों के होने चाहिएं।

वर्ष 1991-92, 1992-93 तथा 1993-94 के लिए ट्राइसेम योजना के अंतर्गत गुजरात में निर्धारित लक्ष्यों और उपलब्धियों तथा ट्राइसेम के अंतर्गत योजना के कार्यान्वयन हेतु उपलब्ध कराई गई धनराशि और आवर्ती खर्च की स्थिति सलंग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

विवरण

रोजगार के संबंध में प्राप्त किए गये निर्धारित लक्ष्यों का ब्यौरा

(लाख रुपए में)

वर्ष	लक्ष्य (प्रशिक्षित किए जानेवाले युवा)	उपलब्धि (प्रशिक्षित युवा)	प्रशिक्षित युवाओं में अनु. जाति/ अनु. जनजाति के युवा	रिलीज की गई केन्द्रीय सहायता (आवर्ती खर्च)
1991-92	37232	24192(64.9%)	12902(53.3%)	204.39
1992-93	9090	11209(123.3%)	6565(58.6%)	102.65
1993-94 (दिसम्बर, 1993 तक)	9877	3539(35.8%)	1985(56.1%)	157.24

प्रशिक्षण से ऋण सम्पर्क बनाने में पेश आने वाली कठिनाईयों, कुछ जिलों में उपयुक्त प्रशिक्षण आधारभूत ढांचे के न होने तथा संख्या की बजाय प्रशिक्षण में बेहतर गुणवता पर बल दिया जाना कम उपलब्धि के कारण हैं।

Shortage of Pure Drinking Water in Gujarat

610. SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the number of villages facing acute shortage of pure drinking water in Gujarat;

(b) the target fixed to provide drinking water in these villages under the "Minimum Needs Programme' during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the amount provided to the State for water supply to Saurashtra and Kutch areas by laying pipeline under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAM-BHAI PATEL): (a) As on 1.2.94 there were 9 "no source villages' facing acute shortage of safe drinking water in Gujarat.

(b) All these villages and partially Covered villages/habitations are likely to be provided safe drinking water under the Minimum Needs Programme and Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission including Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

(c) The amount allocated to the State under ARWSP including for Water Supply to Saurashtra and Kutch and piped water supply during 1993-94 is Rs. 6.56 crore. Separate amount is not provided on schemewise/areawise basis.

Rural Water Supply Programme in Maharashtra

611. SHRIMATI CHANDRIKA ABHINANDN JAIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of issues of Maharashtra State in respect of Rural Water Supply Programme pending approvals with the Union Government as on date;

(b) the present status of such issues and the action taken thereon by Government; and

(c) the amount to be allocated to the State of Maharashtra for Rural Water Supply Scheme in the current financial year and total percentage of its annual outlay to be used for the provision for the maintenance and repairs of water supply scheme in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI PATEL: (a) only one issue for increasing the norm for per capita per day supply of drinking water and to make allowance to give 30% private connections is pending in respect of Rural Water Supply Programme in Maharashtra.

(b) The guidelines of Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme do not provide for private in house connections as large number of villages/habitations have not been provided safe drinking water facilities even through public standposts/ spot sources/hand-pumps. Liberal norms of private connections under Piped Water Supply Schemes can be followed only after the entire unserved/ underserved population is covered as per the existing norms.

(c) The allocation under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme for Maharashtra from 1993-94 is Rs. 54.88 crores Rs. 33.90 crore (normal) &Rs. 20.98 crore (additional). 10% of this allocation can be used for operation and maintenance of water supply schemes in rural areas.

Objectives of I.R.D.P.

612. DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the objectives of the I.R.D.P.;

(b) how far its objectives are being achieved;

(c) what are the shortcomings and loopholes identified in its implementatioin;

(d) what steps are proposed for improving the I.R.D.P.;

(e) how many families have so far been covered under the programme;

(f) how many of them have crossed the poverty line; and

(g) whether the family credit plan has yielded better results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI PATEL): (a) I.R.D.P. is a beneficiary oriented programme. Its objective is to enable selected families in rural areas to cross the poverty line. A family with an annual income of Rs. 11000 or less is considered to be below the poverty line.

(b) As per the results of the latest available round of concurrent evaluation (Jan.—Dec., 89), I.R.D.P. had achieved its objective in so far as 81% of the families surveyed had crossed the poverty line of Rs. 3500 and 28% of the surveyed families had crossed the poverty line